

LOUISVILLE

Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

Devoted to Commerce, Manufactures, Mining, Oil, and Agriculture.

VOLUME I.

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Industrial & Commercial Gazette

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Whole Column—Three months, \$160; six months,
\$320; twelve months, \$640.
Business and Professional Cards, not exceeding five
lines, inserted at \$20 per year, or \$2 per month for a less
time.

City Department.

Our New Advertisers.

Geo. W. MORRIS.—Removal and change of partnership.

THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auction and Commission Merchants, 203 Main street.

T. JOHNSON.—Levitt's Improved Howe & Roper Sewing Machine.

WILSON, PETER & CO., Wholesale Druggists. Established in 1817.

C. W. LIVINGSTON & CO., (successors to Alexander, Ellis & Co.) Sash, Door and Blind Manufacturers.

PITKIN, WAIRD & CO., Clipper Washing Machine—"The best in the world."

BAIRD BROTHERS, successors to Otis & Co. The same old house (with a slight variation) under new name.

GURFUNKEL & TRAGER, of the Kentucky Hoop Skirt Manufactury, established in 1859. "Encourage Home manufacture."

City Miscellany.

The agent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad announces that freight can be shipped to Atlanta and all points South. The reports from the Western and Atlantic Railroads are of so favorable a character as now to encourage the hope that there will be no more blockades, and that shipments to the South will go steadily forward.

Later—We are not so sure of this.

HARMONY HALL.—One of the handsomest buildings on Jefferson street is Prof. Smith's block beginning on Third street and extending westward. The most conspicuous is the part known as Harmony Hall. The stores are occupied by Mr. Louis Tripp, successor of Tripp & Cragg, the old and well known firm formerly located on Fourth street. The external appearance (his new store rooms) is really imposing; each door and window is fitted up with only a single pane of the finest polished French plate glass. Go and take a look.

Messrs. Henry Chambers & Co. have removed their very extensive drug store to their elegant building on Main street, opposite the Louisville Hotel, and, with a large stock of fresh goods and greatly increased facilities, they are enabled to offer superior inducements to purchasers. No house in the West enjoys a higher reputation than this one, and we take pleasure in calling the attention of the readers of the Gazette to their advertisement in another column.

Geo. Morris has got fixed in his new business house, No. 113 Mainstreet, between Third and Fourth, formerly occupied by Messrs. Chambers & Co. This locality is central, and one of the best on the street.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad has completed arrangements for forwarding all kinds of freight through to Huntsville and Decatur, Ala. Freights for Atlanta and all points South will also be received until further notice.

We annex the following statistics from the report of our County Commissioner:

No. children in Louisville between 6 and 20 years of age.....	32,310
No. children reported in Jefferson county.....	1,910
Amount received from State Treasury by city in 1865.....	\$19,333.68
Amount received from same source by county.....	1,463.68

The highest number of children reported in attendance upon the city schools at any one time was 6,439; the lowest number, 5,899; and the average number, 6,290. The average cost per scholar for three months' tuition in the city schools during the past year, as estimated by our excellent Superintendent, Mr. Tingley, was \$5.34. We are gratified to be able to report the public schools of the city in a flourishing condition.

There was once in Louisville a public library, but it has disappeared; the place has not even a reading room. Yet there are in the city two medical schools, one law school, numerous public and private schools, half a dozen newspapers, and literary and professional men in very respectable numbers. There are here abundant elements for literary and scientific societies, enough talent to supportable literary and scientific periodicals, and liberal patrons enough to build an edifice, buy a library, and sustain it. What influential men will move in the matter?

Our Agricultural Department this week embraces a full page of carefully prepared matter, mostly original, which we flatter ourselves will be found both entertaining and instructive.

Another oil strike was made on the 2nd inst., on West Fork of Crocus Creek, by the Franklin Company, on the Sunn's Cliffs lease—of which we

Otis & Co.—Baird Brothers.

aged over a million dollars per annum. Strangers visiting Louisville can easily find them, by remembering that it is the only corner jobbing drug store in the city.

No branch of trade in our city has been developed so rapidly, and now occupying such leading position, requiring the use of so vast amount of capital, as that of iron and the articles produced therefrom. Our large rolling mill, various foundries and machine shops and other similar establishments, are daily turning out from the raw material hundreds of tons of products, embracing every imaginable species of ware.

Recently another firm has entered the lists and is already very successfully competing for a share of the fast increasing trade of the city. This is the house of Nauke, Reamer & Owens, who occupy an extensive store-room on the north side of Main street, a few doors above Seventh. We have had the pleasure of examining the stock of these gentlemen, and were equally surprised at its magnitude and gratified at the success which is crowning their energy, industry and business tact.

L. & G. BRONNER.—Among the wholesale establishments in our city to which we would direct the attention of country buyers is that of Messrs. Bronner. They may be found at 171 Main street, between Eighth and Ninth, Louisville, and have houses also in Syracuse and New York, from the latter of which they receive daily additional novelties in the way of fashionable Millinery Goods. Call and see their stocks of Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, Trimmings, Fancy and White Goods, and so forth and so on. There is no house in the city more deserving public patronage, and no one which we take more pleasure in recommending.

THE THEATRES.—At the Louisville this week the distinguished author and excellent actor has been the card, and "Playing with Fire" has had a run of four to five nights.

The next, numbering No. 3, is to be filled by our friends Tapp, Kennedy & Walsh, who enjoy a large share of respect among our business community. No. 4 is now being occupied by Messrs. Gordon & Harbison as a wholesale Dry Goods establishment. This is also a new concern, although Mr. A. A. Gordon has been a lifetime merchant of this city. They are fitting up a beautiful establishment, and will rank No. 1 in their line of business.

WILSON, PETER & CO.—Mr. Wm H. Dillingham, having been admitted as a partner in the house of Wilson & Peter, the firm is henceforth Wilson, Peter & Co. This firm is composed of men who are druggists and chemists in the true sense of those words—men who understand their business thoroughly, and in its most minute detail. We have just paid a visit to their mammoth establishment, and are equally gratified and astonished at the evidences we saw of the magnitude of their business. We have not room for the details as given in the daily papers, but we can say with truth that there is not in the United States a drug house arranged to better advantage for economy of space and labor, and for the transaction of an enormous business with facility and rapidity than Wilson, Peter & Co's. The spirit of enterprise and liberality of the partners in incurring such heavy outlays in the accomplishment of results which all must admire, is worthy of all commendation, and while being a great benefit to the city, will also be sure to secure to them substantial liberal return.

At a short distance from this palatial drug house is the very extensive chemical works of Messrs. Wilson, Peter & Co. Here they have all the apparatus and facilities necessary to compete with any establishment of the kind in this country. They have erected a large upright engine and several mills of different kinds for grinding roots, barks and crystals, and preparing fine and pure powders. They also prepare all rare and staple chemicals, fluid and solid extracts, ethers, blue mass, emollient, chloroform, sirups, ointments, tinctures, &c. The advantage in buying these articles direct from the makers must be self-evident to all apothecaries and physicians, both on the score of greater prospect of getting pure goods and on the score of economy in price. In their laboratory and store Messrs. Wilson, Peter & Co. employ an immense force, and their

advantage in buying these articles direct from the makers must be self-evident to all apothecaries and physicians, both on the score of greater prospect of getting pure goods and on the score of economy in price. In their laboratory and store Messrs. Wilson, Peter & Co. employ an immense force, and their

Portrait of Stonewall Jackson.

We noticed in the window of Hegan & Co. on Main street, the other day, a very fine picture of the Confederate General Stonewall Jackson, done in crayon. It was the full size of life, and was as fully accurate in resemblance to the original as the best of photographs. It was attracting much attention, and the name of the artist was frequently asked.

On inquiry, we learned that it was executed by Mr. Robt. Newman, a native Southern artist, and until recently a citizen of Tennessee. He yields a skillful pencil, and as he has located here we presume that his fine talents will be called into extensive practice by our citizens.

We are pleased to be able to state that during the past ten days we have received larger additions to our subscription list from the country than during any twenty days since the publication of our first number.

We are in receipt of a paper bearing the title of "The West and South," hailing from Cincinnati and professing extreme radical democracy. From the copy before us we judge that the editors are men of spirit and vim, if not of talent, and that they design to create a sensation, if they can. They are for reopening questions which we had supposed were settled for the present, and making some issues the policy of which is extremely problematical.

The number before us contains an un-called-for attack upon Hon. James Guthrie, of this city—for the reason we presume that Mr. Guthrie looks to the interests of Louisville and Kentucky, instead of those of Cincinnati and Ohio.

Manufactures.

The Stitches of the Leading Sewing Machines, Illustrated and Compared.

NO. 2.

The Grover & Baker stitch is peculiar to this machine, and is patented and owned by the company, whose name it bears. It differs essentially from the "lock-stitch," being much stronger and more elastic. The lock-stitch is formed by crossing two threads, and drawing the crossing point into the center of the fabric. The strain of wear creates friction at the point of crossing, and breaks the thread when stretched. It is comparatively easy to draw the crossing point or the thread into the center of thick fabrics; but when thin goods are sewed, where the threads themselves are as thick as the fabric, it must be apparent that there can be no crossing point in the centre, but that the under thread must be permitted to lie flat and straight on the fabric, if the right side is to present a fair stitch. "A stitch alike on both sides" is a fallacy with a lock-stitch machine on thin goods.

The Grover & Baker stitch is also formed of two threads, the under thread never more than half the size of the upper. This under thread is ingeniously interwoven with the upper, passing both through and around its loop, fastening it securely by tying it twice. A seam thus formed has all the strength and elasticity of the back stitch. Like that stitch, it gains its strength by compressing the particles of the fabric between the stitches, and dividing the strain between the several stitches of the seam, instead of contracting it upon a single point, as is the case in lock-stitch machine.

There has been much discussion as to the relative economy of the two stitches; but it is now generally conceded that for family sewing, where there are short seams, the Grover & Baker stitch is found to be the most economical. While it uses more thread in making a given length of seam, it wastes none, as is the case with the lock-stitch machine, where there is usually a waste of four inches of thread at the beginning and at the end of each seam, to which must be added the loss of time in fastening the ends of the seam, so as to prevent ripping.

Again: Experience has proved that a Grover & Baker seam formed of very fine cotton, say No. 80 for the upper spool, and No. 150 for the under one, is much stronger than a lock-stitch seam formed of Nos. 60 and 70 cotton. Can anything more be desired as an illustration of the superiority of this stitch? Actual experiment has shown that on a lock-stitch machine two hundred yards of thread will sew thirty-five yards of seam, with a waste of thirty-four yards of ends, making (say with 200,000 lock-stitch machines in use) a waste of 6,800,000 yards of thread every twenty-four hours (allowing one spool of thread to each machine per day, or a total of \$20,400,000 per annum. Showing that if there were one million of lock-stitch machines in use, the waste of thread

and Commercial Gazette to every family in the land, and in a very short time pay the National Debt! while with a Grover & Baker machine, with the same number of yards of thread, there were fifty-seven yards sewed, with no waste at all. These are facts easily arrived at by all who can find lock-stitch and Grover & Baker machines in numerous families, where they may investigate for themselves.

See advertisement of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company in another column.

Facts for the People.

The committee of the American Institute, New York, appointed to examine sewing machines, have made a long, elaborate and able report, of much interest to the public. The machines were arranged according to the stitch made, and the purpose to which applied—a classification indicating the general order of merit and importance. The report is as follows:

Class 1st includes the *Shuttle, or Lock Stitch Machines*, for family use and for manufacturers, in the same range of purpose and material. The committee has assigned this class the highest rank, on account of the "elasticity, permanence, beauty and general desirableness of the stitching when done," and the wide range of its application. At the head of this class they place the Wheeler & Wilson Machines, and award it the highest premium. This has been the uniform award of this Machine throughout the country for several years, and we think no disinterested person will dispute its justice and propriety.

Class 3d includes the *Double Chain Stitch Machines*. The Grover & Baker Machine is placed at the head of this class. The committee objects to the stitch made by this machine, inasmuch as it consumes more thread than any other stitch, and leaves a ridge projecting from one side of the seam. This, in the committee's opinion, must usually impair the durability of the seam, and often the beauty of the garments or other articles so stitched, &c.

Judge Meigs, Secretary of the American Institute spoke as follows:

"There is emphatically but one Sewing Machine, and that is Wheeler & Wilson's. I am thoroughly satisfied of the fact, and have recently purchased one for my own family."

It would be folly to attempt any high-flown eulogy upon this world-renowned Sewing Machine than the statement of the fact that wherever the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine has been exhibited for competition, either on this or the other side of the Atlantic, it has without a single exception, when properly exhibited, taken the highest premium.

Indeed no human testimony could be stronger than that which has been accorded to this machine for superiority over all others for family use and for general manufacturing purposes. Nevertheless, there are a number of accidental facts connected with this favorite machine that the people ought to know, a few of which we call the attention of our readers to-day in the following order:

1st, The yearly sales of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are larger than those of all the other sewing Machines combined. Over 200,000 are now in use throughout the United States and the civilized world. The rise and fall of numberless Sewing Machines heralded as "superior to all others," has convinced the public that it is better to buy a good article of established reputation than to risk their money in doubtful experiments."

2d. The immense manufacture of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, at Bridgeport, Connecticut, is one of the wonders of the world. It occupies upwards of four acres of ground, employs more than a thousand of the best workmen in the United States, and with the most improved machinery the Company find it impossible to supply the great demand for their machines in this country and Europe.

3d. The Wheeler & Wilson Machine is an instrument of infinite versatility in its operations. It will braid, cord, bind, tuck, gather, fell and hem &c. &c. without boasting, or any preparation of the work.

4th. The *Lock-Stitch* made by the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is more durable and more beautiful than any other stitch and has these advantages, that it presents the same appearance on both sides of the fabric, and will not ravel. It is also more economical, requiring one third less cotton than other stitches.

Again: this beautiful stitch, being the same on both sides, it is not necessary to use the extremely fine sewing cotton required by those machines which make a stitch with a ridge on the under side that can only be concealed by a thread too delicate and fine to bear ordinary wear.

5th. The bobbin which holds the under thread in the Wheeler & Wilson Machine is so constructed that when no care and very little time is required to fill it. The bobbins on the shuttle machine, on the contrary, require considerable care in order to wind the cotton on them evenly, and if the winding

is done by an inexperienced hand, the result is, the thread will not unwind freely, and will break.

6th. The simplicity of the Wheeler & Wilson Machine renders its movements so easy that a child can work it, the weight of the feet alone being sufficient to move it. It will work with all kinds of sowing silk, cotton, or linen thread, and will sew all kinds of materials, from the thinnest gauze to the heaviest cloth. It is used by thousands of tailors, dress-makers and seamstresses.

7th. For rapidity of motion the Wheeler & Wilson Machine exceeds all others, as has been demonstrated a thousand times by competition.

8th. It is so noiseless in its operation that conversation may be carried on in the ordinary pitch of voice in a workroom where a score of machines are in motion.

9th. Another very great advantage that the Wheeler & Wilson Machine possesses over others is found in the fact that the work on it is carried on in the natural way from left to right, which enables the operator to adjust the work more readily, and without any change from the upright posture, while machines which carry the work from the operator require an inclination of the body (detrimental to health) in order to adjust the needle.

10th. As an ornamental piece of furniture, the Wheeler & Wilson Machine is worthy a place in the elegantly furnished parlor—it renders it peculiarly desirable.

Some of the cases are of rosewood or mahogany, furnished with drawers for the reception of sewing silks, &c., and when closed there are few articles more exquisitely beautiful.

For these, and sundry other household in the land without a Wheeler & Wilson Machine.

They are within reach of all, being made to suit all tastes and circumstances; and the plainest in work as well as one which commands a high premium.

Cut out the above facts, or memorandum, and post them for future reference, and when you go to a Sewing Machine, take it to this city, No. 1 Mason Street.

News Items

The Colorado Legislature is in session, one dissenting voice.

The newspaper is well-adapted for sale, moral and otherwise.

The rest of the clerical corps is in bama, having been elected.

The trial of the month, showing the debt, the total \$51,537.19.

Wade H. of freedom, Louisiana, in the latter.

There are 100 Sharkey or 1000 appointed

Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

91

Mining and Oil.

Mineral Resources of Kentucky.

[CONTINUED]

Coal is used to produce heat and the amount of heat it is capable of producing expresses its comparative or relative value. That different kinds of fuel do not produce like amounts of heat is shown by every day experience. It therefore becomes interesting and important to learn the methods which science has adopted for ascertaining the maximum effect of the varieties of fuels. For ascertaining this, the knowledge of two things is indispensable; namely, the quality of heat which a certain amount of fuel is capable of producing, and the time which is required for effecting that object. The value of fuel depends upon its heating power and its price at the time of consumption; it varies, therefore, in different localities and can only be relatively fixed.

The determinations of the first point, (the quantity of heat,) is impossible, since heat cannot be weighed or measured; the quantity, therefore, which a body produces during combustion, cannot itself be ascertained; but for practical purposes a knowledge of the absolute quantity is not required; it is sufficient to know how much the quantity of heat produced by one kind of fuel exceeds or falls short of that produced by another, the actual quantities produced by each being left undetermined. In short, a knowledge of the relative quantities of heat is all that is required, and for obtaining this, science offers several means. All researches of this kind, and undertaken with this object, must only be considered as relative. The more primitive, purely physical experiments, undertaken by the most distinguished men of science, were all conducted upon the same principle, that of causing the whole quantity of heat which a burning substance or fuel emits, to act upon a third body, in order to compare the action of the different kinds respectively have upon it. The apparatus by which this is effected, is the well known calorimeter. Lavoisier and Laplace caused the heat in this instrument to act upon ice and measured the heat by the quantity of ice that was melted.

At a later period, Count Rumford, to whom we are indebted for many experiments upon fuel, used water instead of ice, and measured the quantity of heat by the increase of temperature in a given quantity of water. His experiments showed that one pound of the following varieties of wood in shavings and well dried, when burned, heated water from 32° Fahr. to 212° Fahr., in the following amounts:

Kinds of Wood.	No. of pounds of water heated from 32° to 212°.
Lime-tree.	20.
Beech.	29.
Elm.	29.
Ash.	34.
Sycamore.	25.
Hickory ash.	25.
Hickory.	24.
Fir (Douglas).	37.
Cypress.	37.
Hornbeam.	31.

He found that when the wood was reduced to thin shavings a greater quantity of water was heated than when the wood was burned in sticks or thick shavings.

Welter has observed that those qualities of a combustible body which requires an equal amount of oxygen for combustion, evolve also equal quantities of heat, although later researches show this conclusion not to be strictly true, it is supported by many facts. In all cases of combustion, the action is reciprocal; the oxygen is burned in the fuel as truly as the fuel by the oxygen.

To burn one part of carbon requires 2.05 parts of oxygen and to burn one part of hydrogen, requires 8 parts of oxygen. It has been proved experimentally (by Rumford,) that 78 parts of water are raised from 32° to 212° by burning one part of carbon (charcoal,) while one part of hydrogen so burned will raise 232.2 parts of water through the same degrees. It therefore follows, that one part of oxygen, burning carbon will heat 23.25 parts of water from 32° to 212°, since 78 divided by 2.05 gives 38.5, and 38.5, that the same quantity of oxygen, in burning hydrogen will heat 23.25 parts of water through the same degrees, since 232.2 divided by 8 gives 29.05.

Berthier has founded a practical process upon the observation of Welter to determine by one operation the quantity of oxygen requisite for combustion, and thus the heating power of the combustible. It consists in heating to redness a weighed quantity of the combustible with a large excess of pure litharge, (oxide of lead,) until the combustible is all consumed by the oxygen of the oxide of lead as it would be by the oxygen of the air. Every proportion of oxygen that is used, leaves a proportion of reduced (metallic) lead. We have, therefore, only to weigh the lead in order to discover the amount of oxygen consumed and the heating power, always supposing, that the object in view is merely a comparison of the relative powers of the different kinds of fuel.

Practical experiments on a large scale, as well as elementary analysis, have made some important conclusions made

error, and are always (about 1-9) short of the truth.

In England, engineers estimate ten pounds of bituminous coal for every cubic foot of water to be evaporated. In carefully constructed boilers, however, this effect is produced by seven or eight pounds of coal. In the Cornish boilers, where a very large evaporating surface is allowed, five pounds of coal only, and sometimes less are used for one cubic foot of water. In the United States, anthracite coal averages ten pounds of water evaporated for every pound of coal burned. This would give 6.25 pounds of coal for each cubic foot of water evaporated.

According to Dr. Ryfe, a well-regulated current of vapor of water conducted over the burning coal, raised the evaporative effect 37 per cent, above what would be obtained from the unassisted coal. This increase is due to the decomposition of the steam by the hot fuel, and the consequent effect of the pure oxygen on the carbon. Well seasoned wood, (beech or oak,) still containing about 20 per cent of water, and well dried peat have about equal evaporating power, and are only about two-fifths as effective as an equal weight of ordinary bituminous coal.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Kentucky—Her Minerals.

[Prepared expressly for this paper]
BY PROF. C. W. WRIGHT.

PETROLEUM.

Indications of Oil.—There are certain facts by which a geologist and chemist can determine the presence of Petroleum, and the geological formations in which it is found, but, as before stated, no one can promise as to the quantity which will be obtained, until practical tests are applied, although comparative statements can be made, which in many cases are verified by subsequent investigations. A single boring is not sufficient to demonstrate the presence or absence of Petroleum in all cases. The experience of the operators in Pennsylvania is sufficient to establish this fact. In all cases a knowledge of the sciences of chemistry and geology is essential in order to determine the presence or absence of oil-territory. A knowledge of chemistry is essential in order to distinguish the various kinds of bituminous matter from each other; to determine the nature of iridescent films on the surface of water; to determine the various gases from each other, which issue from the earth; and in many instances to make a distinction between what is termed oil-rock and that which has no relation to Petroleum whatever. It is true that in a few instances the local evidences of the presence of oil are so strongly marked that the most indifferent observer could not fail to recognize its presence. A formation is recognized by the fossils peculiar to it, and by its lithological peculiarities, and, as a matter of course, a knowledge of geology is essential to determine the character of fossils, and to make a distinction between the rocks of different formations.

The first duty of a geologist, when called upon to make a survey of land supposed to be oil-territory, is to determine, if possible, the formation to which it belongs. As before stated, the two formations to which Petroleum in quantity is restricted are the Devonian and sub-carboniferous. A slight deposit of the carboniferous formation, when resting upon the Devonian or sub-carboniferous, might not be an objection, provided the surface indications were favorable. A geologist would hardly be justified in recommending practical operations in any formation below the Devonian, even where the surface indications are not strikingly displayed. Petroleum has frequently been obtained in localities in which there was no display of that substance on the surface of the earth. In such cases the operator relies entirely upon the geological formation as an indication.

When the geological formation has been determined, and found to belong to the Oil measures, the following indications are sought for, viz: 1. Petroleum in substance, which is almost invariably found floating on the surface of water. 2. Oil gas. 3. Rock containing Oil. 4. Oil shale. 5. Asphaltum. 6. Sulphur springs. 7. Salt-water. As regards the Petroleum itself, it is found of all degrees of consistency and color, and in some instances possesses an odor as offensive as animal matter in a state of decomposition, and in others again it is almost destitute of smell. In certain cases it is so intimately associated with water that it is necessary to displace it from that liquid by chemical means.

Oil-gas is an important indication of Oil. In fact it is a certain indication of the presence of that substance in the vicinity, and has the same origin and is found at the same time. The relation, physically, between Petroleum and Oil-gas is the same as that between carbonic acid gas and water. The remarkable permeating qualities of Petroleum will account for its presence in rock. Oil-shale differs from that which contains particles of coal, by the fact that it

Asphaltum, or mineral-pitch, is nothing more than petroleum which has lost its volatile constituents by atmospheric evaporation. The presence of sulphur-water is an important indication of Oil, when found in the Devonian or sub-carboniferous formation, and when the flow of water is nearly uniform and the temperature is but slightly influenced by seasons. The sulphuretted hydrogen, the characteristic ingredient, is undoubtedly found as the result of the decomposition of sulphates by the hydrogen and carbon of Petroleum, and the subsequent decomposition of the sulphides thus formed by carbonic acid and water. The presence of salt-water is a mere coincidence, and is frequently absent. Many operators, however, attach much importance to the presence of salt-water. Some of the most productive salt-wells in the world are much below the Oil-measures, as those of Syracuse, N. Y., and again salt-wells have been sunk in the coal-measures and even higher.

There is but little dip of strata in Oil regions as a general thing. The stratification is in the main horizontal. Nearly all the talk about uplifts, dips, etc., is the result of ignorance, and is caused by ignorant persons confounding the slope of a hill with the dip of strata. Any considerable disruption, or upheaval, would result in the displacement of Oil from its reservoirs, and consequent loss;

Oil Wells Bored and being Bored in Barren County, Ky.

1 well on Sikes farm, on Boyd's creek, (Glasgow Petroleum Company,) with good show lubricating oil.
1 well on Hammerfarm on Boyd's creek, (Davis, Gleibner & Co.) struck oil. Splendid show. Ordered tubing and tank.
3 wells on James Spencer farm, on Boyd's creek, (Cincinnati and Kentucky Oil Company,) good show for oil in one well.
1 well on Moran farm, on Boyd's creek, (Fountain City Oil and Mining Company,) short depth—just commenced.
1 well on Barlow farm, on Boyd's creek, (Arnold & Co.) just commencing.
1 well on Fisher farm, on Boyd's creek, (Hoosier and Mining Company,) just commencing.
1 well on Boyd farm, on Boyd's creek, (Arnold & Co.) just commencing.
1 well on James Scrivener farm, on Boyd's creek, (Johnson & Co.) good show of oil.
1 well on Talle & Porter farm, on Boyd's creek, (Tall, Martin & Co.) struck lubricating oil at 85 feet—ordered tanks.
1 well on Steven Kinslow farm, on Boyd's creek, (Boyd's Creek Petroleum Company,) flowing commenced 7th June, 1865, 25 barrels per day, 146 feet.
1 well on Stevin Kinstow farm, on Boyd's creek, (Boyd's Creek Petroleum Company,) just commenced boring.
1 well on Stevin Kinstow farm on Boyd's creek, (Indianapolis and Louisville Company,) pumping 20 barrels per day.
1 well on Massey Kinslow farm, on Boyd's creek, (Indianapolis and Louisville Company,) good indications for the depth.
1 well on Isaac Scrivener farm, on Boyd's creek, (Barren River Petroleum Company,) pumping 10 barrels per day.
1 well on Underwood farm, on Boyd's creek, (Falls City Oil Company,) splendid show of oil.
1 well on Underwood farm, on Boyd's creek, (Falls City Oil Company,) commencing.
1 well on Triggs' farm, on Boyd's creek, (Germany Oil Company,) pumping 10 barrels per day.
1 well on Triggs' farm, on Boyd's creek, (Germany Oil Company,) suspended about 330 feet.
1 well on Wilkinson farm, on Boyd's creek, (Boyd's Creek Oil Company,) have pumped 30 barrels per day. Quit work at it—suspended for winter.
1 well on Sanders farm, on Skegg's creek, (Boyd's Creek Oil Company,) suspended at about 500 feet with good oil showing.
1 well on Ellis farm, on Skegg's creek, (Graham & Thomas,) doing nothing at it, have pumped some oil.
1 well on Mattews farm, on Skegg's creek, (Germany Oil Company,) not working—had a good show.
1 well on Winn farm, on Skegg's creek, (Dickson, Page & Co.) just commenced work.
1 well on Ellis farm, Skegg's creek, (Graham & Thomas,) just commenced work.
1 well on Matt's farm, on Skegg's creek, (Dickson, Page & Co.) just commenced work.
1 well on Stark's farm, on Barren river, (Dickson, Page & Co.) just commenced work.
1 well on Irvin farm, on Barren river, (Barren River Petroleum Company,) abandoned.
1 well on Lewis' farm, on Barren river, (Lewis & Co.) just commencing.
1 well on Mrs. Lewis farm, on Coon creek, (Fountain City Oil Company,) good show of oil.
1 well on Peden farm, Falling Timber creek, (Johnson & Co.) just commenced.
1 well on Hill farm, Beaver creek, (Gibson, Newman & Co.) struck oil, good show at 80 feet.
1 well on Allen farm, on Beaver creek, (Gibson, Newman & Co.) just commenced.
1 well on Ritter farm, on Beaver creek, (Cave City and Home Oil Company,) splendid show of oil.
1 well on McMullen farm, on Beaver creek, (Johnson & Co.) splendid show of oil.
1 well on Mayfield farm, on Beaver creek, (Beaver Creek Oil Company,) a little show of oil.
1 well on Arnett farm, on Barren Fork Beaver creek, (Parrish & Settle,) struck oil and are tubing &c.
1 well on Hatcher farm, on Blue Spring creek, (Hatcher & Co.) just com-

How the Value of Petroleum was Discovered.

The search for Petroleum has become such an extensive interest, and its use has so suddenly and so generally become a matter of necessity almost in our households, that the story of the first discovery of its usefulness may be worth repeating. In May, 1853, the country was horrified at the fearful accident at New York, by which a passenger train from New York was thrown from an open drawbridge into the water, and more than fifty lives were lost. The conductor of the train was named Drake; and fearful of the consequences to himself for the negligence displayed in this disaster, he left the country for safety, and in his wanderings brought up finally in India. Here he found petroleum wells, and knowing the indications which marked petroleum in India existed also in Pennsylvania from whence he came originally, he concluded to venture back and explore the region where these indications most prevailed. So he came to Titusville, in Pennsylvania. Titusville was then a little hamlet, inhabited by a few hundred people, engaged in lumbering. One firm, Brewer, Watson & Co. were doing an extensive sawmill business. Near their works a spring of water came out of a hill, and with the water came almost an equal quantity of this vile-smelling product—oil. They had found that for the purpose of lubricating their machinery this was fully as good as whale oil, and had constructed a little tank to gather their supply, never thinking but that its usefulness ended there. To them Drake applied, and in short order had a pumping well, paying the firm twelve and a half cents a gallon for the privilege of working on their ground. He worked diligently, and others sunk wells in the neighborhood, each producing as much as Drake. The consequence was that the market was glutted and the oil was selling at eight cents a gallon, when it sold at all. This was losing business to Drake, and he concluded that he cared nothing for the trade. The more he pumped the poorer by four and a half cents a gallon, he grew, and he gave it up. But the article was now in the market and attracting attention in all directions. Knowledge of its usefulness was abroad and growing. In a little while after Drake relinquished his unprofitable well, the demand for oil began to increase, and Messrs. Brewer, Watson & Co. became the sole proprietors of the lands. Probably but few trades were ever made wherein such a perfect satisfaction ensued on both sides. The holders of stock here were glad to get even a few cents for their stock, and the purchasers were satisfied to buy it for that, but when the Hartford owners of the Pennsylvania Salt Company's stock parted with their shares, they let a fortune slip through their fingers. If they had held it until the dangerous production was developed it would have made every man of them rich. Such is the plain unvarnished tale of the origin of petroleum mining. The enterprise of one man, Drake, brought it into notice, but he, like many another before him, has seen the world made rich by his work, while he remained in poverty himself.

Oil and Mineral Items.

The Great Western Oil Company are said to have made a strike on their lands in Morgan County Ohio. The well is reported as yielding thirty barrels of fine lubricating oil per day. Messrs. Porter & Co. of Covington, Kentucky, are reported to have struck oil, at a depth of three hundred and fifty-two feet, at Boston Station, Pendleton county. The oil is said to have been thrown to a distance of thirty feet above the surface for two hours and then to have ceased altogether. The owners are prosecuting the boring of the well with renewed vigor and are confident of success.

The quantity of anthracite coal mined and sent to market from Pennsylvania in 1865 was 9,388,369 tons. This is but a slight increase upon the amount reported in 1860—given in the census at 9,397,332 tons—but in value there is a great difference in favor of 1865, thus greatly increasing the wealth of the State by the product of the coal regions.

The Litchfield (Conn.) Inquirer says:

"We have been shown a vial containing a spoonful of 'rock oil,' which is probably the first petroleum ever brought into this State. It was brought from Pennsylvania about fifty years ago, by Elijah Lindsey, for Huntington Rouse, of Cornwall, who procured it for a lame elbow."

The Courier, of St. Martinville, La., in calling attention to plantations and other land offered for sale through its columns, says that such property is now selling at 200 per cent, over what it was worth in May last. "Steading" has obtained vast proportions in the parish. Cotton and corn disappear at night from the gins, mills and barns with astonishing rapidity and regularity, and to such an extent as to seriously alarm the owners. The stealeage of live stock is "enormous," says the Courier. Over 600 hog-heads of sugar have been stolen from the planters, little by little, during the last two or three years. The Courier charges the freedmen with developing this system of "easy gains" on large a scale.

DEATH OF MRS. KETURAH L. TAYLOR.—This venerable lady, widow of the late General Jas. Taylor, died on Sunday morning week, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Harris, in Newport, aged 92 years. She came to Newport with her first husband, David Leitch, when Cincinnati was Fort Washington. Her history since that is that of Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport.

In adjusting the accounts of the late President Lincoln, in accordance with the resolution of Congress appropriating \$25,000 to Mrs. Lincoln, it appears that the administrators received the pay for the month of March, which will have to be deducted from the \$25,000 appropriated by Congress.

The Sanitary Commission will receive no more claims against the Government for settlement. All those now on hand will be adjusted, after which this branch

Iron Dealers.

W. B. BELKNAP & CO.,

DEALERS IN

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &c.,

AND AGENTS FOR

SHOENBERGER'S

BOILER PLATES.

E. & F. Fairbanks & Co's.

SCALES,

AND

LILLIE'S SAFES.

NO. 83, CORNER MAIN & THIRD STS.—

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 2-1y.

NAUTS, REAMER & OWENS,

SUCCESSIONS TO NAUTS & REAMER,

NO. 247 WEST MAIN STREET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IRON

MERCHANTS,

Agents for

The New Albany Rolling Mill,

'Duquesne' Nail Works,

F. W. Merz' Safes.

SELL IRON

AT

CINCINNATI

WHOLESALE PRICES

AND PAY

2 1-2c per pound

FOR GOOD

WROUGHT SCRAPS

Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

Industrial & Commercial Gazette

H. M. McCARTY,
J. HAL TURNER, } EDITORS.
Assisted in the various departments by the following
gentlemen:
GEO. W. MORRIS—Department of Commerce.
ARTHUR PETER—Department of Manufactures.
Prof. J. LAWRENCE SMITH—Mining, Oil, and Applied Sciences.
ISAAC SHELBY TODD—Department of Agriculture.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SATURDAY, FEB. 10, 1865.

DIRECTORY.—Our City Directory has been crowded out for a week or two past, but will be inserted next week, properly revised and corrected.

Our correspondent J. L., in his letter last week, spoke in terms of some surprise of the amount of cotton now on hands in Giles and adjacent counties in Tennessee. In other counties we have no doubt the amount is as great. During the past summer and winter we traveled in several portions of Tennessee, and were agreeably surprised at the current cotton crops, as well as the number of bales stored away of previous years' crops. The preparations now making for a coming crop is beyond those of any previous year since the beginning of the war. Some persons claim that one of the largest cotton-producing States in the Union this year will be Tennessee. In the first place the native industry of that State, white and colored, is in better condition than that of most other States for the resumption of activity. In the next place, there has already been a larger Northern emigration to Tennessee than to any other Southern State, and the prospects that it will be greatly increased within the next three months, consisting of workers and capitalists. Both residents and new comers generally declare it their purpose to devote themselves to the cultivation of cotton; preparations have already been made to introduce the raising of cotton on a large scale in districts which before been devoted to the wheat and cattle. There are sections in the central and the west of the State where cotton can be grown to great advantage, and we reason why Tennessee should furnish half a million bales.

The Southern States.

in seceded states, about which discussion is going on in Congress, not exactly like Mahomet's suspended between heaven and earth, but they are stuck tight somewhere in the Union and out of it seem to be the sport of political riggers—"now you see 'em you don't"—for some purposes in, but for others they are out. what should be done with them, it ought to be done, seem to be questions with politicians, and questions which should be settled by another. The business of the country demand this. The United States are larger, though not more miles than all England, Spain, Portugal, and all the Confederation, including Austria and Prussia, as the following table

AREA IN SQUARE MILES.	
:	50,922
:	205,671
Portugal :	219,491
the Confederation, including Austria and Prussia	244,414
	720,498
INDIA :	61,352
Carolina :	45,500
Carolina :	28,000
India :	58,000
Tama :	50,722
Mississippi :	47,156
Louisiana :	41,255
Alabama :	52,198
Tennessee :	45,000
Florida :	59,268
Texas :	237,504
	725,955

Those eleven great States, with ten millions of people, use to produce annually an average of four million bales of cotton, and are capable of producing double that number, besides adding in other respects the aggregate prosperity of our common country. Is it not time that politicians were stopping their foolish twaddle and selfish experiments and adopt some sensible, stable policy with respect to those States? If they will not do so, is it not the duty of the great commercial working classes, whose interests are suffering, to make them do so? Is it not high time that the industrial classes should rule the politicians instead of being ruled and used by them? Let us think a little about these things.

MUSIC.—We are under obligations to D. P. Faulds, of the "Southern Music House," for a copy of the "Hydrangea Polka," composed and arranged for the Piano by C. Kinkle, being one of a series of "Wayside Flowers."

Also a copy of a beautiful song entitled "The Faded Gray Jacket, or Fold it up Carefully;" words by Mrs. C. A. Ball, music by the gifted Charlie L. Ward.

The Gazette for the Future.

We are now having engraved a handsome pictorial head for our paper, which will add very much to its appearance. This head-piece, with our enlarged dimensions, and the very superior quality of the paper on which we print, will make the Gazette the handsomest newspaper in the West. And the contents of the paper will be kept up to the standard of the outward appearance.

The Gazette shall be a first class family as well as business paper, and will have matter gotten up with special reference to the interests of housekeepers and housewives.

The Gazette will devote a portion of its space to choice miscellaneous selections from the current literature of the times.

The Gazette will publish communications regularly, from the best writers in the land.

The Gazette will give an epitome of the general news of the day.

The Gazette will furnish weekly reports of the markets and trade generally prepared with special reference to reliability.

The Gazette has special arrangements with some of the most eminent men in the South, to furnish regular contributions for its columns.

In short, the Gazette professes to be a high-toned, out-spoken business journal earnestly devoted to the intelligent discussion of every question of public interest, and seeking to promote peace, harmony and prosperity among all men.

Under this regime who will take it, or rather, who will not take it?

THE MAIIS.—From a letter received from Hon. James Guthrie, dated 27th ult., we learn that he has made an agreement with the Postmaster General to transport the mails over the Lebanon Branch, and extension, also over the Memphis Branch; and that the Postmaster General has ordered the contracts to be made out. As soon as they can be executed, the mails will be transported over said branches.

GIVE the colts and calves extra care from now until turned upon grass.

New Advertisements.

HOPE WOOLEN MILLS,
BROWNELL & CO.,
Office 69 Main Street.
Feb. 10-11

Commission House,
STINE & CO.,
69 Main St., Louisville, Ky.
Feb. 10-11

A. M'BRIDE,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN
Hardware & Cutlery
OIL & MINING IMPLEMENTS.

PLANES & MECHANICS' TOOLS,
No. 75 Third Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

No. 36 Second Street opp. "Galt" Ruins, LOUISVILLE, KY.
Headquarters for the Southern States for the
REAPERS and MOWERS.

"THE KIRBY" is all that is claimed for it, being the strongest, lightest,
simplest, cheapest, least "side-track," lightest draft, most durable, easiest
managed, and best in use.

IT Send for Descriptive Pamphlet, with Engravings and Prices.

BRINK & RANSOM,
DICK RANSOM.
A. L. BRINK.

D. SPALDING & SONS,
DEALERS IN

LEAF AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

Keep constantly on hand a general assortment of
FACTORY DRIED LEAF TOBACCO,

For cutting purposes.

No. 11 and 13, Chapel St., bet. Main and Market,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jan. 13-14.

NEW SPRING GOODS

J. C. DOHONEY, KY. C. W. BISHOP, TENN.

J. C. DOHONEY & CO.
255 Main St., Between Seventh and Eighth,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps AND STRAW GOODS,

Consisting of a complete assortment of

Mens' Fur Hats,

Mens' Cassimere do,

Boys' Wool do,

Childrens' do, do, Plain & Fancy.

Ladies' Trimmed Hats,

Misses' do, do.

We buy our Goods direct from the best Eastern Manufacturers, and pledge ourselves to sell as cheaply as any market in the West. [Cincinnati not excepted.] Please examine our large, fresh stock before purchasing elsewhere.

255 Main Street.

J. C. DOHONEY & CO.

Feb. 10-3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

CLIPPER

WASHING MACHINE



THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

THE only Machine that will do an entire family washing without any hand rubbing. Cheap, portable, easily cleaned, and not liable to get out of order.

Every Family should have one.

Manufactured by

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.

167 Main street, corner of Fifth

Also Proprietors of the

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW-Glass and Glass-Ware, Tobacco, Snuff Perfumery, &c., &c., &c.

167 Main street, corner of Fifth

Between Main and Water, in the rear of our Store.

We have removed our business to our own house on the northeast corner of Main and Fifth streets, (near our old stand) where we are now prepared to execute the orders of our friends with facilities for the accurate and prompt dispatch of business, such as no house in the west can surpass. We have also removed the

Louisville Chemical Works,

NO. 28, 29, and 30 FIFTH STREET,

Between Main and Water, in the rear of our Store.

We have introduced here entirely new, complete and expensive apparatus and machinery for the manufacture of

Pure Powders, Fine Chemicals, Ethers, Acids, Solid and Fluid Extracts,

and all Pharmaceutical Preparations of Standard Strength.

In all our preparations our guides shall be the code of the United States Pharmacopeia. This addition of hemispherical manufacturing to our business as Wholesale Druggists enables us to meet the lowest Eastern prices for all articles of equal strength and purity, and, making ourself the Powders and Preparations, we know and are directly responsible for their quality and standard strength.

A complete list of all our products sent by mail upon application to us. Special quotations also made to all Druggists and Physicians.

For the States of Kentucky and Tennessee see J. B. Nichols & Co.'s Chemicals.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

We are the only Agents in this State of George Tiegan & Son of New York, whose Instruments are so well known and popular, and in England for their excellence and fine finish. We keep a large assortment of their instruments, which we sell at their card rates.

We are also Wholesale Agents for

Dr. John Bull's Medicines

And the Genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.

All of which we offer at minimum prices.

Feb. 10-11

ROBERT A. BRADSHAW. ROBERT S. TRIPPLETT.

BRADSHAW & TRIPPLETT,

Commission & Auction

MERCHANTS,

Cor. Frederick and Water Sts., OWENSBORO, KY.

Orders solicited for the purchase of Tobacco,

Grain and other Produce. Will receive Con-

signments of Goods and Manufactures for sale

on Commission, or at Auction.

Feb. 10-3m

W. G. ANDERSON. T. J. GROGAN. H. C. STUCKY.

THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,

ACTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

203 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

Auction sales of Boots and Shoes every Tues-

day, Dry Goods, Clothing, &c., every Wednesday and Thursday.

Feb. 10-11

HENRY WEHMHOFF,

HOUSE AND STAMBOAT

UPHOLSTERER, CURTAIN GOODS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

No. 60 South side Main St., bet. 2d and 3d.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Feb. 10-1m

STEVENSON & SONS,

STRINGS, &c., at wholesale, at lowest Eastern prices.

D. P. FAULDS, 70 Main St.

Importer of Musical Goods, and publisher of Music.

Feb. 10-1f

New Advertisements.

LEAVITT'S IMPROVED HOWE & ROPER SEWING MACHINE!

Premium at State Fair of Kentucky, 1865.

Established in 1853!

THIS Standard Machine for family and man-

ufacturing purposes is warranted five

years. The agent is a fine Mechanist, 37 years experi-

ence, and an old permanent resident.

For sale at the old agency 212 4th street, near Main, T. JOHNSON.

Feb. 10-3m

T. JOHNSON.

PATRONISE HOME INDUSTRY!

Established in 1859.

THE KENTUCKY HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTORY,

GARFUNKEL & TRAGER,

Manufacturers of the Latest Styles of

Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

Commercial Department.

Persons wanting extra copies of our paper in large quantities will please notify us a few days in advance. Late last week we received orders from one house for fifty copies, from another for one hundred, and from another two hundred of that issue; but the first side having been printed and distributed, we could not fill the orders.

J. C. DOHONEY & CO.—We direct attention to the advertisement of this extensive and well known Hat and Cap House, composed of J. C. Dohoney, of Kentucky, and C. W. Hitchcock, of Tennessee. One of the firm has just returned from the East with a large addition to their stock of Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods, purchased with especial reference to the *Southern spring trade*. Their stock is not surpassed in the city.

L. & G. BRONNER & CO.—We understand that Mr. C. H. Scuyler, of this firm, has started on a southern tour, with a view of forwarding the interests of his house. We bespeak him the patronage of country merchants and others desiring goods in his line. No house east or west has larger or better stocks of Millinery, Fancy and White goods than this firm, and none are able to undersell them.

Business Matters.

For the past week or two business in our city has not been very brisk, but it is to be remembered that this is the dullest season of the year. The rush of the all and winter season is past, and the spring trade has not yet commenced, and we may therefore anticipate more or less apathy in the general markets for some weeks to come. There is, however, considerable trade going on, and large shipments by the river and railroads are daily made. Our merchants are again sending forward goods to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Depot. It is not probable that there will be any further interruptions soon, and if communication can be kept up with the interior Southern markets, we may anticipate a constantly increasing trade in that direction.

The pork packing during the past season, was in round numbers, 2,400,000 hogs, while the present season, not yet closed, is estimated to fall half a million short, including the increase in weight this year. From the partial returns we have received, including the majority of the packing houses here, the increase in weight is less than 6 per cent, which, from the present date before us, will make the entire product this season 1,802,000 hogs. The market closes firm, from the pretty well assured fact that the crop is short, with no material falling off in the demand.

The hog slaughtering business at this point, New Albany, and Jeffersonville foots up as follows:

Louisville	76,632
New Albany	8,090
Jeffersonville	7,132
Total	91,255

A correspondent at Boston thus writes:

"The bulk of Cotton at leading points continues to be held by speculators for higher prices, and the quantity of desirable grades offering is, in consequence, small. Flour remains quite steady for all good sound brands, but the business doing is small. Provisions generally are dull and sales moderate at previous prices, dealers purchasing very cautiously. Corn has been arriving quite freely and is lower. Wool continues in request and prices have not varied for some weeks."

Report of the Louisville Market

For the Week Ending Friday, Feb. 28, 1866.

[Compiled from the most authentic sources for the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.]

SATURDAY, Feb. 3d.

Gold was weak to-day. The rate in New York was 140. A 12 M. it stood the same, and at 1 P. M. was 139.

The Tobacco market was rather quiet, with sales at the four auction warehouses of only 42 hds including reviews, and 7 rejections. Prices however, were pretty well sustained.

CATTLE MARKET.—The receipts at the Shelby House during the past week were as follows:

At the Bourbon House the sales of the week foot up 399 head of cattle, including 133 head shipped east; 1,270 head of sheep, of which 350 head were shipped south and 650 head east. Hogs, 905 head, mostly sold to packers, and all the stock offered sold.

MONDAY, Feb. 5th.

General business dull to-day. The breaks on Tobacco including reviews amounted to 96 hds, with rejections of bids on 7 hds as follows:

Of the 43 hds. sold at the Pickett warehouse, 36 of them were from Owen county. The market to-day was usually buoyant, and the quotations on the various grades of Saturday fully sustained.

TUESDAY, Feb. 6th.

There is more enquiry for round lots of shelled corn for the South, with sales and shipments per Louisiana and Baltic for the lower Ohio and New Orleans,

amounting to 23,000 sacks. We hear of sales of 4,000 sacks on the river bank at 81c; also 1,500 bushels in lots at 80@ 85c, the outside rate for prime white delivered. Oats are in more request at advanced rates, with sales of four car loads choice at 52c from store and 54c delivered; also 200 sacks at 52c, and 600 bushels choice at 55c delivered.

The leading articles of consumption and produce are firmer. Cotton fabrics are some lower, and Southern and Western brown sheetings have declined 1 cent, and are now quoted at 29@30c. The railroads south of Nashville are all again in good working order, with close connections, shipments in consequence are more active. The river continues free to all classes of steamers, except to Pittsburgh, which is restricted by floating ice.

TOBACCO—Offered 159 hds, with rejections on prices bid on 11 hds. The market was fully sustained for all grades. Sales of 13 hds at \$4@4 95; 24 at \$50@55; 71; 11 at \$6@6 90; 16 at \$7@7 95; 9 at \$8@8 95; 9 at \$9@9 80; 2 at \$10 25 @10 50; 9 at \$11@11 75; 6 at \$12@12 85; 8 at \$13@13 75; 8 at \$14@14 75; 8 at \$15@15 75; 7 at \$6@17 75; 6 at \$17@17 75; 3 at \$18@20 15; 75; 4 at \$19@19 50; 4 at \$20@20 75; 2 at \$21@21 75; 2 at \$24@24 75.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7th.

The sales reported on 'Change to-day are as follows:

BEANS—12 bushels at \$2 7 bushel.

FEATHERS—2,915 prime at 60c.

OATS—400 bags prime at 52c delivered.

FLOWER—125 bushels extra at \$8.

PROVISIONS—100 bushels rump pork at \$25, 50 casks, bacon shoulders at 14@15; 30 casks clear sides at 19@15; 12,000 lbs bacon shoulders at 14@15; 5,000 lbs M. & A. Magnolia hams at 23@24.

TOBACCO—The breaks to-day amounted to 200 hds, including 3 hds of trash at \$2@3 60, with rejections of bids on 14 hds, as follows:

The breaks were large to-day, as will be seen by the above, and prices were moderately firm.

THURSDAY, Feb. 8.

Financially, the market, with the exception of a slight decline in the buying and selling rates of gold, is without notable change. It is gratifying to state that there never was a more entire absence of excitement in financial circles. Money continues to offer ample for all the demands of trade, and rates of interest remain at from 9 to 12 percent.

The strike among the iron operatives in Pennsylvania and the closing of the iron furnaces, &c., has produced more firmness with the holders of iron, and an advance is anticipated. The last sale made was 50 tons hot blast at \$55 per ton, with no disposition on the part of holders to make sale at the ruling rates.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9th.

A moderate degree of activity prevails in the leading branches of trade, with some unsettled feeling between buyers and sellers; holders of provisions are firm, and some heavy transactions are made to dealers on private terms. The sales to consumers and for shipment are steady.

Another blockade existed at Chattanooga on the Atlantic and Western Railroad, which restricts shipments on the Louisville and until affairs assume a more prompt and energetic management on the road from Chattanooga to Atlanta such occurrence will have to be submitted to our merchants and shippers.

TOBACCO—Offered 130 hds, with 14 rejections. The market was active, and for some grades prices were stiffer. Sales embrace 4 hds at \$3 10@3 90, 13 at \$4@4 80, 21 at \$5@5 95, 12 at \$6@6 95, 12 at \$7@7 90, 6 al \$8@8 95, 10 at \$9@9 85, 6 at \$10@10 75, 3 at \$11 25@11 50, 6 at \$12@12 75, 5 at \$13@13 75, 11 at \$14@14 75, 6 at \$15@15 75, 4 at \$17@17 75, 5 at \$18@18 75, 3 at \$19@19 75, 1 at \$20@20 75, and 2 at \$21@21 75; 2 at \$24@24 75.

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Foundries.

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY.
Corner Ninth and Main Streets,

DAVIES & CO.
Manufacturers of
Marine, Stationary and Portable
ENGINES.

OIL WELL,
Tobacco, Grist & Saw Mill
MACHINERY
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Boiler, Sheet-Iron, Copper
and Brass Work.

JULIUS BARBAROUX,
Manufacturer of
STEAMBOAT, STATIONARY AND
PORTABLE

STEAM ENGINES,
BOILERS, SHEET-IRON,

Brass and Copper Work, CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS, Sorghum Sugar Mills,
Mill Machinery, Cast and Wrought
Iron Works, Force & Lift Pumps
of various kinds.

Hydraulic Presses & Machinery
FOR MANUFACTURING TOBACCO
Tobacco Screws and Presses
and Wrought Iron Railing and
Verandas.

CRAIG'S
ELSON COTTON AND
PRESS.

1861, and July 4, 1865
at the Kentucky State
Fair, 1865.

Presses of but few parts, all simple
and fine, from \$100 to \$1000
each, in one day of 10 hours,
and being 34 inches square and 4
feet high, 20 inches square and
being the necessity of compressing
and saving at least one-half the
time & cost, saving in freight and

frame of the best white oak and
established at my Factory for \$2000,
at or near Rail-road Depot, for \$225.
Also a small size of iron, which
will not be required, will be furnished for \$150,
delivered on Boat, or at Rail-
road, complete, weighs 8000 lbs; the

tools and Ma-
chinery.

given to the manufacturer of
Boring Tools,

OTHER MACHINERY
FOR OIL & SALT.

description of 700's always on
hand, such as
R. J. Evans, Jar, Joints, Tem-
per, Soap, Sisal, Pump, etc., Beam Plate, &c., &c.

Accompanied by
Washington Streets,
VILLE, KY.

ITY FOUNDRY
AND
INE WORKS.

U. R. EVARTS & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FRENCH & AMERICAN
WINDOW GLASS,

Paints,
AND
PAINTER'S MATERIALS,

LINSEED OIL,
Benzine, Varnishes
OF ALL KINDS. ALSO,

Carbon, Lard & Lubricating
OILS,

Lamps & Trimmings,
LANTERNS, CHANDELIERS, &c.

Main Street, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.
Job Work of all kinds done in good style, on
short notice.

(Dec 23 1861)

Foundries.

SNEAD & CO.

Iron Fronts,
Verandas,
Railings,
Vaults,
Window Caps,
And every description of
CAST and WROUGHT WORK.

SNEAD & CO.,
Market Street Agricultural Foundry and
Iron Works, between 8th and 9th streets.
Jan. 27-1861

LOUISVILLE ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDRY,
AND
ORNAMENTAL IRON-WORKS,

Nos. 68, 70 and 72 Green St., between
Second and Third.

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
IRON FRONTS, COLUMNS, C. BRIDGES, Building
and other Castings, Water Pipes, Cast and Wrought
Iron Railing, Verandas, Balconies and general building
work.

Particular attention given to Burglar and Fireproof
Safes, Dining, Vanities, Wash and Jail Work,
Eastern Bedsteads, etc., and all
WANTED—OLD CAST IRON.

F. W. MERZ,
Green St., bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky.
Dec. 30-1861.

JOHN PEACE.

MANUFACTURER OF
LOCOMOTIVE & UPRIGHT
Tubular Boilers,

FLUE & PLAIN

Cylinder Boilers
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

LARD-TANKS, BANK-VAULTS,

Chemical and Varnish Makers'

K E T T L E S,

M. J. H. Street, bet. Eleventh and Twelfth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

All Work of the Best Material and Workmanship.

Repairing promptly attended to,
and all work warranted.

Jan. 15-1861

U. R. EVARTS & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FRENCH & AMERICAN

WINDOW GLASS,

Paints,
AND

PAINTER'S MATERIALS,

LINSEED OIL,

Benzine, Varnishes
OF ALL KINDS. ALSO,

Carbon, Lard & Lubricating

OILS,

Lamps & Trimmings,

LANTERNS, CHANDELIERS, &c.

Main bet. Fourth and Fifth Sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 2-3m

1861

SOUTH SIDE MAIN,

Between Fifth & Sixth Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

21-1861

fancy Goods and Notions.

H. S. BUCKNER,
IMPORTER
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

NOTIONS, WHITE GOODS,

FANCY HARDWARE,

Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts,
&c., &c.

New No. 182 Main Street,

BETWEEN FIFTH & SIXTH.

Louisville, Ky.

Dec. 30-1861

R. BROWN & Co.

IMPORTERS
AND
Wholesale Dealers

IN

Hosiery,

Gloves,

Laces,

EMBROIDERIES
AND

FANCY GOODS,

NO. 199 MAIN Street,
(OLD NO. 528.)

Between Fifth and Sixth,
(UP STAIRS.)

W. M. HAYNES, W. G. NEEL, D. T. MCAMPBELL.

HAYNES, NEEL & CO.

(Formerly Jas. M. Stevens.)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HOSIERY!

GLOVES,
NOTIONS,

FANCY GOODS,

&c., &c.

No. 241 Main St.,

NEARLY OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE HOTEL.

Dec. 16-1861

H. E. HAYS, R. E. CROSS, S. H. BOLES.

HAYS, CROSS & CO.,

Successors to PORTER & FAIRFAX,
Wholesale Dealers in & Importers of

Notions,

Hosiery,

Gloves,

FANCY GOODS,

&c. &c.

No. 190 MAIN STREET,

SOUTH SIDE, BET. FIFTH & SIXTH.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. H. WRIGHT.

SIDNEY PARKER.

J. H. WRIGHT & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

White Goods,

Fancy Goods,

Hosiery,

Gloves,

AND
NOTIONS.

1861

SOUTH SIDE MAIN,

Between Fifth & Sixth Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 2-3m

1861

Millinery.

L. & G. BRONNER & CO.,

171 Main St., bet. 5th & 6th,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Silks,

Ribbons,

Flowers,

Feathers,

Laces,

Hats,

Straw-

Goods,

Trimmings,

Patten-

Bonnets,

Head-Nets,

Fancy Goods,

AND

White Goods.

Milliners and Merchants

FROM THE SOUTH.

Buying in Louisville, will have no occasion to look further for a stock adapted to their trade, as one of the firms in New York is always

FIRST IN THE MARKET.

And we are supplied DIRECT from importers and manufacturers.

29 Franklin, New York.

2 Franklin Block, Syracuse,

49 Genesee St., Syracuse.

171

MILLINERY GOODS!

WHOLESALE.

CANNON & BYERS,

MAIN STREET,

Between Fifth and Sixth.

JOBBERS OF

MILLINERY

AND

DRESS-MAKERS' SUPPLIES

Having a resident buyer in New York, are constantly supplied with every novelty in their line, as it appears in that market.

They fill orders promptly and carefully, and buy what they do not have in their own stock.

Louisville, Nov. 25-1861

Agricultural.

BRINLY, DODGE & HARDY,

SUCCESSORS TO

J. G. Dodge & Co

Insurance.

**HOPE
INSURANCE COMPANY,**
77 1-2 Fourth Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
GUARANTEE CAPITAL,
\$200,000.

INSURES AGAINST
DAMAGE BY FIRE,
LIGHTNING & TORNADO
OFFICERS:

T. T. SHREVE, President.
D. G. BLY, Vice Pres. & Treasurer.
S. H. SOUTHWICK, Secretary.
D. B. DEWEY, General Agent.

THE CHEAPEST INSURANCE IS
PARTICIPATION IN THE PROFITS OF THE COMPANY BY
THE POLICY HOLDERS.

**Benj. D. Kennedy,
INSURANCE AGENT,**

No. 142 Main Street (Old Number 413),
South side, between Fourth and Fifth streets,
(DELAUNAY'S BUILDING).

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

INSURANCES TAKEN ON FAVORABLE
TERMS UPON

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURABLE PROPERTY, MERCHANDISE,
CARGO SHIPMENTS

BY RIVER AND RAILROAD,

AND UPON LIFE,
ON THE PARTICIPATION OR RETURN
PREMIUM PLAN.

All Losses Promptly and Liberally Ad-
justed, and paid at Louisville, Ky.
Jan. 13-1m

**W. WYATT,
UNDERTAKER,**
S. W. COR. SEVENTH & JEFFERSON STS.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dry Goods.

W. J. TAPP,
of Florence, Ala.
Thos. J. Tapp,
late of Chamberlin & Tapp.

E. W. KENNEDY,
of Florence, Ala.
Ed. P. WALSH,
of Kentucky.

TAPP, KENNEDY & WALSH,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, &c.

265 WEST (old No. 712) MAIN ST.

Between Seventh and Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Thos. Anderson,
Jno. W. Armstrong,
Geo. A. Orr.

**ANDERSON, M^t CAMPBELL
& CO.,
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN**

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
Old No. 518, New No. 187
MAIN ST. NORTH SIDE, BET. FIFTH & SIXTH
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Dec. 16-3m.

D. B. LEIGHT. R. F. COOKE. L. PORCH.

D. B. LEIGHT & CO.,

**DRY GOODS
MERCHANTS,**

North West Co no. 7th & Main Streets

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 2-1y.

Dry Goods.

E. BAMBERGER,
New York.
N. BLOOM,
L. BAMBERGER, } Louisville.
BAMBERGER, BLOOM & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**FOREIGN
AND
DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,**

193 Main St., north side,
(OLD NO. 524.)

LOUISVILLE, KY.

T. SLEVIN, R. D. SLEVIN, T. P. CAIN.

T. & R. Slevin & Cain,
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS.**

Old No. 606 Main Street, New No. 217
Main Street,

Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

NOW RECEIVING, LARGE SUPPLIES
OF SEASONABLE

**FANCY & STAPLE
Goods,**

To which we invite the attention of
the Trade.

J. A. CARTER. J. G. CARTER.

CARTER & BROTHER,
JOBBERS IN

**Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,**

AND
NOTIONS.

Cor. Sixth & Main Sts.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. M. ROBINSON, C. T. SUTFIELD, D. F. KARSNER.

J. M. ROBINSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS!

Notions, &c.

No. 185 MAIN STREET,

BETWEEN FIFTH & SIXTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

S. ULLMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS.

New No. 159,

(OLD NO. 430.)

MAIN STREET,

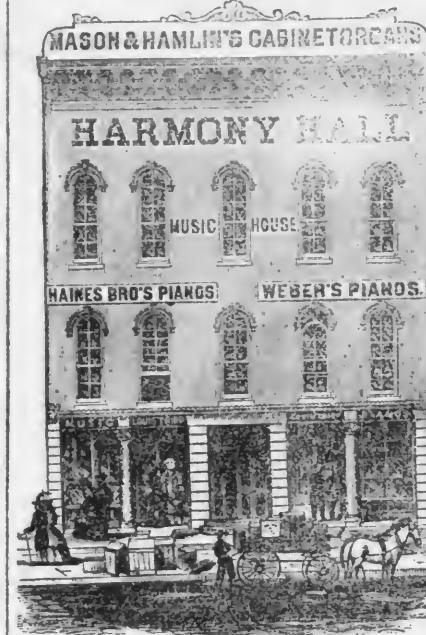
North Side, between Fourth and Fifth.

R. ULLMAN,
R. HESS,
J. F. BAMBERGER, } Louisville, Ky.

Dec. 2-1y.

Music.

**LOUIS TRIPP'S
GENUINE
SOUTHERN
MUSIC HOUSE.**



NO'S. 92 & 94

Jefferson St., bet. 3d and 4th.

Sole Agent for the BEST PIANOS in America.

HAINES BROS. New Scale 7 1/4 octave Pianos

The Great Weber Pianos,

Wm. Knabe & Co.'s Celebrated Pianos.

And other first class Pianos.

All of which will be sold at net manufacturer's prices, or as low as any house in America.

Also, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in every

description of

Musical Merchandise,

And Publisher of Music and Musical Works.

Wholesale Agent for

Mason & Hamlin's

Cabinet Organs.

I will sell all goods in the Musical line, to

small Dealers, Teachers, Schools, Seminaries,

and my Southern friends, as low as can be had

East, West or North. All orders filled with

the greatest care, and warranted to give per

fect satisfaction.

LOUIS TRIPP,
Late Tripp & Cragg, Louisville, Ky.

Jan. 27—

Groceries.

W. TERRY,
Louisville, Ky.

D. B. SMITH,
Logan Co., Ky.

**TERRY & SMITH,
WHOLESALE**

GROCERS,
AND
COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,
243 MAIN ST.,

Between Sixth & Seventh

Louisville, Ky.

Dec. 16-6m

JOHN SNYDER, JAS. S. SNYDER, THOS. J. SNYDER

late of Chattanooga, Tenn.

John Snyder

Dec. 13-1y

Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

Oil and Mining.

LEASES AND INTERESTS
IN THE
GERMANIA OIL COMPANY,
Barren County, Ky.

Rare Inducements!

THIS COMPANY, WHICH WAS organized in February last, with a Capital of \$300,000, and Working Capital \$20,000, divided into lots of \$1000 each, at \$30 per acre, with 1200 acres of land, now offers to release a portion of their choice territory to companies who are willing to operate. The Germania has already received propositions from parties in the East who design active operations next Spring. It is a safe investment, and will bring a good return to all who are interested in the progress of their wells, with every indication thus far of still richer veins of oil, are invited to examine their claims to find territory as can be found in other oil lands throughout the State.

Call on or address Mr. NICHOLAS MILLER, Secretary, with Fabel & Co., Main Street, between 1st and 2d, South side.

Dec. 20—4.

NEW OIL COMPANY.

THE CUMBERLAND RIVER OIL, COAL MINING, AND IRON MANUFACTURING COMPANY was perfected on the 9th Dec., at the office of G. A. & J. Caldwell where the business of the company in the city of Louisville will be transacted, by the election of James Trabue, President, and Junius Caldwell, Secretary.

The Company has no stock for sale, but calls the attention of companies wishing to develop oil property to its lands, to whom the most liberal terms will be given.

The Lands on which the Company hold leases are situated in the counties of Cumberland, Clinton, Russell, Wayne and Adair, and include most of the River bottoms, Ravines, and Gorges adjacent thereto, presenting favorable boring territory for a distance of forty miles above the mouth of Cross Creek, together with lands on Willis, Turkey, Crow, Tar Coat, Salt Lick, Rock Lick, Guffey, Big Indian, Otter, Beaver, Difficult Falls, Pannys, Hill Wild, and Smith's Creeks, Obyro and Wolf Rivers, on the south side of Cumberland, and on Cross, Sulphur Lick, Miller, Little Indian, Big Chity and Creeks, on the North side, and on Rock Creek and its branches in Adair County.

Company has leases on more than half as in the Grider Bottom, adjoining the Crescendo Petroleum Company, and within one-fourth of a mile of the Well Hard Farm.

Bowing the locality of these lands is the Secretary of the Company, MUEL B. FIELD, of Columbus, and BERRY, at Crescendo, both Directors of the company, will afford every facility in the way of information to parties visiting the Oil Regions to the Lands of the Company.

Whittier and Ainsworth
HORSE POWER
ing Machines
Boring Artesian Wells
IL, SALT, or WATER.

A MACHINE IS NOT A NEW invention, but, in many of the respects, it is up to men of no experience. But it has been used, and improved and thoroughly tested by men in long experience in drilling, who have for eight years in boring artesian wells, through sand and lime rock for water. It has proved itself a valuable tool, and has been used in many parts of the country, and challenges the world to reduce an ordinary well to the same work at less cost than our machine does.

It is simple, and combines strength and durability in its construction, and much greater economy than the hand tools used by any other.

It is easily worked with one man, or two men, who with ordinary technical knowledge, and drill from twenty to forty feet ordinary tools.

By the construction of the bit, it is true and perfect hole from three to six inches in diameter, or more, to a depth of six feet, and can be an independent well, or make sixty holes per minute, depending upon the tools.

The attachment for hoisting tools, being so simple, that it can be done very quickly and easily, often, (without the assistance of go-devils,) by one man, using a team furnished with everything complete, and commence operations as soon as a trip, which any machine in one hour's time, can do on an ordinary two-horse wagon and cart. The machine is a self-moving, with a lot of rope, and every everything complete, except a team. For further particulars call or address W. WHITTIER & CO.,

and sole manufacturers, Portion, Ohio, Mr. MORSE, E. D. MURKIN, Glasgow, Ky., Mr. MORSE, E. D. MURKIN, Glasgow, Ky., for Mores, Drills, Tools, Boring and raising oil wells, and Mineral Tunnels, and for every kind of work, and contracting for boring oil wells, and for tunneling tunnels and tanks at short notice, and at reasonable prices.

[Dec. 16—17.]

PETTUS
OLEUM AND MINING
COMPANY.
TOTAL STOCK \$500,000,
IN 5000 SHARES OF \$100 EACH.
SHARES STOCK TAKEN, \$2,800 00
CASH PAID IN, \$5,071 14.
EXPENSES.
Cost of Machinery, \$3,560 39
Transportation, 300 15
Labor and Boarding, 1,302 21
Fuel, 145 70
Incidents, 165 00
Charter, Leases, Stamps, 350 60
Stationery, &c., 127 09
Cash in hand, 5,971 14.

Value of Machinery on hand, \$3,500.

Territory by lease, 8000 acres, well selected upon Fisking Creek, Pitman, Flat Lick, Buck Creek and Cumberland River. Depth of Boring, 675 feet at no cost of \$2,000 on Cumberland River. At Waitsboro, abundance of Salt, Gas and other symptoms to encourage further penetration.

W. H. PETTUS, President.
J. W. EVERSON, Secretary.
Somerset, Pulaski county, Ky., Jan. 18, 1866.
Jan. 27—31.

LOUISVILLE
GLASS WORKS.

J. A. KRACK & CO.,
GLASS MANUFACTURES,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
VIALS, BOTTLES, DEMIJOHNS, JARS,
TUMBLERS, GOBLETS, and
COAL OIL LAMPS AND TRIMMINGS.
near rooms on Main above 4th St., N. Side.
Factories cor. Clay and Franklin Sts.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Clothing.

CHAS. C. JONES.
FRED. H. TAPP.

JONES & TAPP,
WHOLESALE

CLOTHIERS,
NO. 200,

MAIN STREET,
Louisville, Ky.

SCOTT, DAVIDSON
& CO.,

Manufacturers

AND JOBBERS

OF

FINE

CLOTHING

AND

FURNISHING GOODS,

Corner Sixth & Main sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Factory 317 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Dec. 9—11.

Miscellaneous.

Louisville Preparations!
FOR CHILLS AND FEVER!
USE THE BEST.

Hurley's Ague Tonic

Never fails—Always to be depended upon—Nothing more reliable than Hurley's Tonic.

Hurley's Ague Tonic.

Send your orders to

HURLEY, RUDDLE & CO.,
Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

Hurley's Stomach Bitters.

For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Weakness, Indigestion or Diarrhoea, want of action of the Liver, Disordered Stomach, the Ague, &c. It is better than any curative agent it is unsurpassed, or, more certain than quinine. No bad results from using HURLEY'S TONIC. Everybody should use it.

Hurley's Sarsaparilla.

The great Blood Purifier, as a Spring and Summer Medicine, stands unrivaled, removes all impurities from the blood, and gives health and strength to the system.

HURLEY, RUDDLE & CO., Proprietors.

Hurley's Popular Worm Candy.

As this is really a Specific for Worms, and the best and most palatable form to give to children, it is not surprising that it is fast taking the place of all other preparations for worms—it being travel size, any child will take it.

Oriental Pearl Drops.

For beautifying the complexion, effectively removing Tan, Freckles, Blotches, and giving the skin an elegant smoothness not easily attained by any other.

It is among the ladies of fashion in the East, gives it a character for efficacy which at once stamp it as infinitely superior to the tonics of any lady.

Ink, Ink.

Sexton's Chemical Writing Fluid is becoming world-famous for its superior quality. Having been introduced only about six years it has become the principal in use with those who want a fine, free flowing ink, and for permanent writing. It is made of the best materials that can be used. For counting houses, banks or schools, it is unequalled, and needs only to be tried to be approved.

For sale by Druggists and Merchants everywhere.

HURLEY, RUDDLE & CO., Proprietors,

Corner Seventh and Green streets,

Feb. 3—3m.

R. H. COCHRELL.

N. A. HUMPHREY.

COCHRELL & HUMPHREY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

OFFICE NO. 8 Court Place,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILL practice in all the Courts of Louisville.

Particular attention given to the collection of claims in this State and throughout the South, where the firm has an extensive business acquaintance.

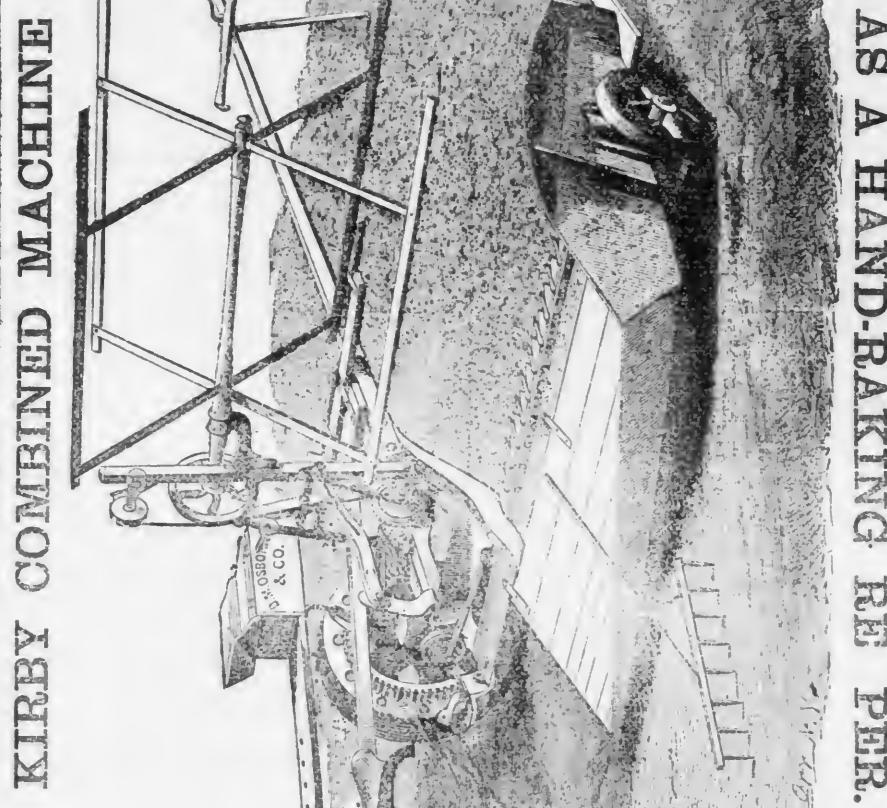
Feb. 1—14.

BRINK & RANSOM,
MANUFACTURERS'

Agents for the Southern States,

No. 36 Second Street, Louisville, Ky.,

Opposite old "Galt House" ruins.

THE KIRBY
REAPER AND MOWER
COMBINED.

The above cut represents "THE KIRBY" COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, as set up for Reaping. The same Machine is changed to a Mower by simply removing the Platform and some other minor changes, all of which can be done in a very few minutes, in the field.

Although "The Kirby" is new in the South, the farmer may have no fear of its being an untried thing, as over 30,000 have been sold in the Northern and Western States, where it has taken the lead of over twenty other kinds for the last nine years.

For Lightness of Draft, (only two horses being required,) ease of management, Quality of its work, Simplicity, Durability, Strength, Ability to work on either rough or smooth ground, and "Centre Draft," it stands ahead of all competitors in those States where it is best known.

F. B.—We also have for sale the "Kirby Clipper," a single Mower, weighing only about 450 pounds, which is the lightest, cheapest, and best single Mower in the world.

The Kirby is fitted for both a hand and self-raking Reaper;—the self-raking attachment being put on to any Combined Kirby by only three bolts.

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